

This means the national debt has increased by \$2,399,654,237,424.56 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

REMEMBER THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 25, 2010

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit the followi article, "Remember the 60th anniversary of the Korean War" by Hardie Matthews, as printed in the Pasadena Citizen, June 23, 2010.

Why can't we just have a peaceful world with no war? What causes us to send the best men and women in the world off to war. I didn't want to leave my home and go fight some war in some far off place. I just wanted to stay home and enjoy my life. I admire the young men and women today who are so dedicated to defending this great country of ours.

June is a bad month for me. It was June 1945 when I was taken from my idyllic home in Lubbock, Texas, and thrust into the real world of basic training. And then five years later, away I went from Texas Tech to the Korean War.

Never will forget my college roommates and I fixing our lunch of the usual steak and hearing an interruption of the noontime radio newscast. The announcer, in his grave voice, said at eight that night, the President of the United States wanted to talk to us about the situation that had developed in Korea. We were all busy and didn't have time to think about some idiotic place called Korea.

So that night, while we were studying, Squeaky Voice Truman came on the radio. What a horrible voice he had! What made it even worse was he had a hard time reading his script. His predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had such a melodic voice and knew exactly how to use it. Then old Squeaky Voice came on, and I lost interest in becoming President of the United States. With FDR, I wanted to be President; before I heard him in 1933, first grade, I wanted to be a truck driver, but Roosevelt just sort of hypnotized me. I wanted to be just like him.

Soooo, while we were studying, June 25, 1950, Squeaky Voice came on the radio and told us that Communist North Korea had invaded South Korea, and that the United Nations had been asked to submit troops to prevent the takeover of that peninsula by Communist North Korea.

The next day, the glaring headline in the Lubbock Avalanche Journal newspaper said that Truman had declared war on North Korea. That morning I went to the Tech library. I wanted to find Korea on the World Atlas. I did, and came home to tell my roommates.

Within days, I was on my way. I couldn't believe that rotten place called Korea. We were on a Japanese Junker ship. It kept stalling and stalling. Something was wrong with the durn motor. It would sputter along, and then stop. Then we would hear a large

splash as the anchor was mechanically splashed into the water. There we would sit for hours. That went on for days and days.

As best we could determine, it took us 10 days to go the 50 miles by water from Yokohama, Japan, to Inchon, Korea. Can you imagine! Fifty miles in 10 days! What made it worse was the food. We ate spoiled Spam! When you're starving to death, you'll eat anything. Consequently, when we hit the beachhead at Inchon, I had soiled pants from dysentery, a letter in my pocket from Mom saying that she couldn't take Dad's philandering any more and was divorcing him. What I didn't have was ammunition, food or officers. All officers stayed on board our ship. That night, we speculated that all those officers would be back in Japan receiving citation after citation for their bravery in combat. Makes me sick, now, every time I see an officer with a chest full of medals. All those medals were "earned" many miles behind the lines. So next time you see that, remember what I've told you here.

Just before we climbed over the side of that ship, we threw our duffel bags down into a landing barge. Not one bag missed that little boat. We had a rope ladder to climb down. In so doing, when we reached the bottom of the rope ladder, we had to wait until the boat rose up high enough with the tide so that we could jump from the rope to the barge. Our buddies on board would catch us and swing us onto the barge.

Cold! Goodness! And there stood "Boatman," as we called the man running the landing barge. His face was all red and puffy from frostbite. His eyes had visible white matter in them, and all he had on for protection from the coldness was a field jacket. I had on about seven layers of clothes. He was a Army Reservist just like us and this was his fourth week on that landing barge.

We all looked at him with such envy, and, in turn, he looked at us with even more envy. He had two bandoliers of ammunition; that is, two big straps from his shoulders to his waste; we had no ammo. We had heavy winter clothing; he had a light weight field jacket.

All those memories came back to me as I sat in Tom Mixon's Memory War Museum. Tom and two of his friends were telling me about the Chosin Reservoir battle they were in. There were about 10,000 Marines, approximately 2,000 Army and United Nations troops defending that reservoir. 120,000 Chinese forces were determined to annihilate those Marines and other troops, but did not. To me, it was unreal that I would be sitting there in that museum talking to two of the heroes of that horrible battle that raged for two months in sub-zero weather. The odds were completely against them, and yet, here sat two of my heroes: James H. Lewis and Lonnie Avery. How do you thank men like them and Tom Mixon, who suffered frostbite so severe that his limbs were to be amputated? There is no way to thank them, is there? Let me tell you something: Though I try to keep religion out of this column, I just have to say this: I thank God for brave men like those three. You and I wouldn't be here if the Communists of Asia hadn't been stopped by those heroes.

So on June 25 of this year, the sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, you and I should wish HIS richest blessing for those three good men, our own great heroes, for what they did for you and me. Just let me say, God bless the three of you. I don't know anyone more deserving than

you. What an honor it is for me to sit here at this computer writing about you three modest, hard working men! It is a real honor. Thank you for the good life that is mine. I wouldn't be here pounding away on this poor old keyboard, if it weren't for you three. Thank you from the depth of my heart. Thank you.

COMPREHENSIVE IRAN SANCTIONS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DIVESTMENT ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 24, 2010

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2194, the Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act. This bill will impose an array of tough new economic penalties aimed at persuading Iran to change its conduct. This act would levy sanctions against business entities involved in refined petroleum sales to Iran and Iran's domestic refining efforts.

It would also impose sanctions against international banking institutions involved with Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), which has a destabilizing effect throughout the region. Most importantly, it would punish against entities involved in Iran's illicit nuclear program or its support for terrorism.

This conference agreement is an improvement over the version I supported last December by supplementing energy sanctions with an additional, powerful set of banking prohibitions.

This legislation complements sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council earlier this month. The UN Resolution demanded that Iran suspend all uranium enrichment activity, and requires Iran to fully cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and provide inspectors access without delay to all sites, people and documents that they request. It also strengthens an arms embargo and imposes new sanctions on banks and Revolutionary Guard activities. Just this week, Iran has indicated its refusal to abide by the UN sanctions by refusing to give access to IAEA inspectors.

I am deeply concerned about the Iranian regime's lack of transparency about its nuclear program and intentions. While sources disagree about the length of time it might take Iran to develop a nuclear weapon, the destabilizing effects that action would cause are unacceptable.

As we consider ways to hold the Iranian regime accountable, we must be wary that poorly-crafted sanctions can harm the often-powerless Iranian people. We must punish their leaders, not the people in Iran, many of whom want democracy. I believe that this legislation strikes the appropriate balance. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.